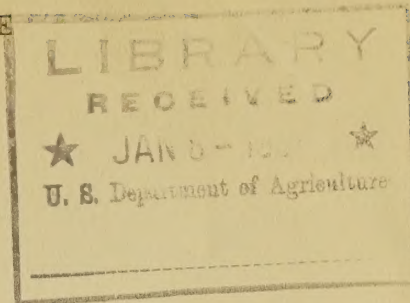


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C.



THE CANADIAN TRADE AGREEMENT AND WHEAT

American wheat farmers are not affected directly by the new United States-Canadian trade agreement, as no change was made in the present tariff on wheat of 42 cents a bushel, nor in the tariff of 10 percent ad valorem on damaged wheat which is fit only for feeding to livestock.

The only change that was made in the tariff duties on grain imported into the United States was a reduction from 16 cents per bushel to 8 cents per bushel in the duty on hulled oats unfit for human consumption. Canada on the other hand reduced her duties on imports of all grains and flour from the United States by from 10 percent to 60 percent. Total value of exports of all grains and flour to Canada in 1930 amounted to about \$12,000,000. The duty on imports of wheat into Canada was reduced from 30 cents a bushel to 12 cents a bushel, but shipments of wheat from the United States to Canada are negligible.

Damaged wheat for use as feed ordinarily is imported only in years of feed shortages in the United States, as was the case in 1934 after the drought. The principal outlets for this damaged feed are to the Northeastern States a region where dairymen and livestock producers purchase most of their feed. The duty of 10 percent on the value of this feed, is the same as was established in the tariff act of 1930.

